LATEST FROM PHILADELPHIA.

TROOPS IN THE FIELD! THEATRES CLOSED.

The Military withdrawn from the CHURCHES.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

TROUBLES PROBABLY OVER.

Our Philadelphia papers of yesterday morning give the pleasing intelligence of the withdrawal of the troops and the probable return of peace.

of the troops and the probable return of peace.

[From Philadelphia Ledger, July 9.]

All is quiet in the vicinity of the Church, (at 9 o'clock, P. M.,) though the streets are crowded with people. The police of Southwark are upon the ground and the efforts to prevent disturbance have thus far been successful. A number of persons have had a piece of cannon out on the commons all the afternoon practising the loading and firing motions so as to render themselves expert in its use, and two or three heavy discharges renewed the alarm of some people and led them to believe that another fatal outbreak had occurred. Their fears, however, were dispelled by the peaceful reports from the scene of the late conflict.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Southwark, yesterday, the following was ordered to be issued in handbills, viz:—

Notice

Notice.

All persons, not residents of the district of Southwark, and all others not performing police duty, are earnestly requested to refrain from congregating together in the public atreets, and to ebstain from visiting the scene of the public excitement in the said district.

Parents, mothers and guardians are also carnestly requested to restrain their children and keep them away from the streets during the continuation of the present public commetion.

Philadelphia, July sth, 1844.

This was read to the crowd in front of the church by Mr. Benner, and a question taken and carried as to the adoption of its recommendations.

The wounded at the Hospital are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, though several cannot long survive their injuries. James Linsenbigler, who received a ball in the right hip, and which passed out at the left groin outside of the temoral vessels, died in consequence of the wound about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Governor arrived in town by the train yesterday afternoon.

The Governor arrived in Cook and Enos Waters terday afternoon.

The funeral of John Cook and Enos Waters took place from the Weccacoe Hose House, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The latter is the one that remained in the Commissioner's Hall unclaimed by any one. He is understood to have belonged to New York. Cook belonged to this

one that remained in the Commissioner's Hall unclaimed by any one. He is understood to have belonged to New York. Cook belonged to this city.

All was silent and calm throughout last evening. The peace-police of 500 were in front of and around St. Philip's Church throughout the night, and nothing occurred to mar the strange quietude of the ground. The feeling of the multitude was intense in its indignation against the milit ry, and it is said that the most extraordinary exertions were in preparation, had the troops not been withdrawn, to have swept last night every soldier from the ground. Over 20 field-pieces were held in readiness by the mob, we are told, for last night. Blacksmiths were employed to cut up bits of iron for slugs. Bullets were cast all day, and a force of several thousand arranged for immediate action. To-be-sure all this rebellion against the laws would have been futile, for every rioter would have eventually been killed or arrested, and all who aided or abetted, by deed or language, the rebels, would have been held equally to answer. Such, however, was the state of feeling.

[From Philadelphia U. S. Gzzette, July 9]

The report of the proceedings and state of things in the district of Southwark, will be found in another column. As we understand the matter, the Sheriff has consented to the substitution of a "Civil Posse," for the military that were on duty in and near Queen street. Yesterday morning, we understand that committees were sent from the meeting of persons in arms against the authorities, to say that if the military were withdrawn, the rioters would disperse. Of course, a proposition thus presented could not be considered. But, afterwards, the authorities of the district signified their belief that the peace could be preserved by the civil posse, better than by the military; and this application and assurance were subsequently backed by the Aldermen of Southwark. It then seemed proper in the sheriff to consider the matter, and we have heard that the Judges of the Court of Common Pl cluding the President Judge), concurred in the opinion that the Sheriff would be justified in substituting the civil posse for the military. Wo ought to state what, perhap, most who think much about such things would know as well as we do, that no part of the city or districts has been under military rule or law. The detachments of military on service were, for the time, part of the police of the High Sheriff, called out at his request, and withdrawn by his direction. The men, of course were under the immediate command of their officers, at the head of whom was Major Gen. Patterson, and his concurrence in the measure of withdrawing the troops, appears in the correspondence. So far as we can judge from representations by the Reporters of the public press, and by many who witnessed much of the melancholy scenes of Friday evening. Saturday and Sunday, that the soldiery in general conducted themselves under the trying circumstances with the coolness of veterans.

We do not understand that the military are to

scenes of Friday evening, Saturday and Sunday, that the soldiery in general conducted themselves under the trying circumstances with the coolness of veterans.

We do not understand that the military are to be dismissed; they are only withdrawn to the reredezvous, for rest and refreshment, to be called into immediate action, should any occurrence render their services necessary in the city or districts. The citizens of the several wards are called upon to volunteer their services for the preservation of peace in the city. We will not believe that they will neglect such an appeal. It is all important that Philadelphia should be able to sustain herself against rioters, however assembled, and no way can be less objectionable, and, if properly directed, more efficient, than this proposed by the Councils. The question is not one of personal advantage, nor of party consideration. That for which every Philadelphian should be willing to neril life and property is endangered; and it would be a disgrace, if an adequate force could not be gathered from among ourselves, to take care of ourselves—We consider the military as a part of the police of the civil officers, as a part of the people; and the same laws that govern one class govern another.—We do not know that there is now anything to fear for the city; but we most earnestly call upon our citizens to sustain, by their presence when they can, the peace of the city—but at all events, to encourage and support those to whom is committed the preservation of law and order. The Governor of the Commonwealth arrived in this city yester-day afternoon, responding promptly to a request forwarded at midnight previous. He proceeded at once to the consideration of the position of affairs.

It is impossible to say, but for this movement, (the withdrawal of the military,) what might have been the consequences. It is certain that a war of extermination was meant to have been waged upon the military. No less than three thousand people (we really believe) were under arms in the district.

The following Proclamations from the Mayor and

The following Proclamations from the Mayor and Sheriff were made yesterday morning:—
PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, There is reason to believe that bodies of law-less persons are stealthily providing themselves with arms for purposes of violence, the citizens of the city and county are commanded and caracetly entreated to assemble immediately in their respective wards and adopt the most effective organization for the protection of persons and property and to report themselves to the aldermen of their respective wards for duty. MORTON McMICHAEL, Sheriff.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to accept the services of citizens to be organized and armed, in aid of the civil authority, not exceeding two thousand in num-

ber. Mavon's Office, July 8, 1844.

Under the above resolution of the Councils, the Mayor is prepared to receive the services of any citizens who will encol themselves immediately. He therefore calls upon all those who are disposed to sustain the laws, to report to him for duty.

J. M. SCOTT, Mayor.

The movements of the authorities of the District of Southwark, in relation to their representations

ble and justifiable. If the laws cannot be maintained without the use of force, then force becomes as much an act of patriotism as of duty, and must be applied when the awini necessity arises. This remark is made in the hope that no repetition will be required of this most painful and terrific remedy.

Orders have been issued to the Majors General of several of the nearest divisions, to have all the Volunteer Companies under their command in readiness to march at a moment's fictice, and in pursuance of this order, a large force will be mustered to repair to the scene of disturbance at any hour which may be designated.

THE COMMANDERINGHEE ORDERS:

a moment's flotice, and in pursuance of this order, a large force will be mustered to repair to the scene of disturbance at any hour which may be designated.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ORDERS:

1. That Major General Patterson detail as large a force as may be necessary to clear and occupy all the streets, lanes, alleys and places menaced with attack, and take immediate charge of all such places, and protect them from intrusion and sassailt.

2. That Major General Patterson so station and distribute his forces as to command all the streets and other assailable points, to disperse or arrest as may be necessary all those persons who may assemble in considerable bodies for the purpose of exciting to riot, tumult and disorder.

3. That Major General Patterson adopt the most prompt and efficient steps to disperse riotous assembleges as soon as they begin to form, and before they have time snd opportunity to mature and carry into execution their mischievous intentions.

4. That Major-General Patterson treat all persons found with arms in their hands, or in possession of cannon, or adding and abetting those who have, and who have not reported themselves for service to the Commander-in Chief, as open enemies of the State, seeking to destroy the property and lives of the Citizens, and to trample on its laws.

3. The Volunteers from other Divisions, as they reach this place, will report themselves to Major-General Patterson, and act in obedience to his orders.

In obedience to a spirit of considerate forbearance, the military force has been withdrawn from Ssint Philipp Church, and a relief stationed there of the civil posse, at the instance, and under the direction of the Magistrates of the District. This measure, it is presumed, will furnish an appeal to the reason and patriotism of the citizens which will not be in vain; but, should it unfortunately prove to be unavoilling the most decisive steps will be taken. Not only the military force now here, but that ordered to be in readiness, will be pursued to the utmost and brou

Its General Patterson and the Sheriff, stating their desire and shilly to maintain the peace of the District are alluded to in the Heport above. The Control of the military to the Control of the military of the Commissioners of Southward.

Military of the Commissioners of Southward.

Military of the M

with a brick-bat.
Private Morrison, of the same company, struck with a brick-bat and slightly wounded.
Serjeant Starr, of the Cadwallader Greys, hit with a brick-bat.
John McCarren, a volunteer, wounded in the knee.

A boy, Wm. Manning, while standing on Queen street

A boy, Wm. Manning, while standing on Queen street wharf, was dangerously wounded.

T. Street, a brother of the Home Missionary, was shot in both legs.

James Linsenberger, who lives in the drug store, corner of Sixth and Parisn sts. was shot through the hip.

Mr. Freed, an elderly citizen, resident of Spring Garden, wounded.

David Kitheart, shot in the abdomen, mortally.

John Huested, wounded in the arm and cheek.

Henry W. Sunders, mortally wounded in the breast.

J. W. Barr, wounded in shoulder blade.

A lad named Falkner, one of the Committee in charge of the church, was wounded in the right arm at the first fire in the evening.

Henry Slack, bricklayer, wounded, carried to his hore. John Cook, an oysterman, and a member of the Weccace Hose Company—struck by two bells at one time—one entering the groin, the other in the region of the heart.

Lemuel Paynter, wounded.

Dr. Appleton, wounded in the leg and arm.

A young lady 18 years of age, whose name we could not learn, shot with a ball through the thigh.

Mr. Baggs, wounded in the leg, residing in John street, above Front.

Henry Jones, wounded in the right shoulder, residing in Christian above Third.

Thomas D. Grover, received a bayonet thrust through his coat.

Joseph Silby, Southwark, I wounded in 'the shoulder

Joseph Silby, Southwark, I wounded in the shoulder und thigh-mortally wounded.

Mr. Guy, residing in Penn street, above South, wound din both legs.

A carpenter named William Crozier, residing in Plumb street, was killed.

Edward McGuire, Carpenter street, near Sixth, a bayonet wound in the face.

John Quin, slightly wounded.

A blacksmith named Enos Waters, killed.

A pilot named Spief is among the killed, and a man whose name is said to be Fairfield.

Conrect List of Wuyners at the Board of Spiers.

whose name is said to be pairheid.

Connect List of Wounded at the Hospital.—James Linsenberger, Thomas C. Saunders, David Kitheart, William Manning, James W. Barr—citizens.

James Crawford, a volunteer, wounded in the arm—the limb since amountated.

Linsenberger. Thomas C. Saunders, David Kithcarf, William Manning, James W. Barr—citizens.

James Crawford, a volunteer, wounded in the arm—the limb since amputated.

James McCarren, a volunteer—wounded in the knee.

John Huested, wounded in the right arm.

Elijah Jester, wounded in the right arm.

[From Philadelphia Times, July 9]

We are in the midst of a civil war! Riot and anarchy are around us! Death and destruction stare us in the face; and for once we behold the strange anomaly in this country, of an open and regularly organized rebellion on the part of a certain faction against the constituted authorities of the law. It is a fearful thing to contemplate; and the heart sickens at the thought of the sacrifice of human life that has so far attended an outbreak which in many points far exceeds in its most dreadful features the Kensington rio's, and of the terrible realities we may yet expect to witness. The plain truth is this. The "Native American" party of this city is now divided into two distinct fartions—the one composed of intelligent, discreet, sensible men, who are sincere in their advocacy of reform, and desire to accomplish it by legitimate and peaceable means—the other of the very dregs of society, bent upon murder and mischief, the destruction of property, the sacrifice of life, and especially devoted to the annihilation of the Roman Catholics and the conflagration of their religious temples. This latter portion form, unfortunately, the mere active body of the new party; and encouraged by one or two organs of misrule which constantly, though covertly, urge them on to deeds of violence, has placed itself at length, in direct and murderous opposition to the laws, and the military force detailed to maintain the supremacy of the civil government. Thus itstands. On Sunday the contest—a rather quiet one—was generally between these two divisions of the "Native Americans," the one desiring to destroy the Church of St. Philip de Neri, and the other battling to preserve it from destruction in order to mai Head Quarters, Philadelphia, July 8, 1844.

(From Philadelphia Chronicle, July 9.)

The melancholy disturbances in the district of Southwark have not ceased, and the feeling of excitement and auxiety continued intense all yesterday. The firing between the Native American Republicans and the military, continued, at intervals, from 9 o'clock Sunday evening, until 2 o'clock Monday morning, when it ceased. During this time, there was more destruction of life than was ever before known in this county—while the damage to property from balls, slugs, &c., was very great. By lart the greatest loss of life and limb, was on the part of the citizen soldiery, the Natives having carried death and destruction into the ranks of the military. The Natives had four pieces of cannon, which were worked by sailors and watermen, with unexampled tact and ability. Their mode of attack was to load at a distance, with pieces of fron and other metals, such as nails, pieces of chains, stonecutter's chisels, knues, files, spikes, broken bottles, &c. The wheels of the cannon were muffled, and three of them were used with great effect. One of the most fearful shots was that fired from all three cannons at once, in the following manner:—One was placed on Queen street wharf, unknown to the military—one in Third street, about four squares south of Queen. Slow matches were applied, and, as

the impolitic orders of Maj. Gen. Patterson, and grade the transport of the impolitic orders of Maj. Gen. Patterson, and grade the very face of death, held possession of the control of the very face of death, held possession of the very face of the very originally between the respectable, quiet, and or derive previous of the respectable, quiet, and or derive previous originally between the respectable, quiet, and or derive previous originally between the respectable, quiet, and or derive previous originally between the respectable, quiet, and or derive previous originally between the respectable, quiet, and or derive previous originally between the respectable, quiet, and order the previous originally between the respectable, quiet, and order the previous originally between the respectable, quiet, and order the previous originally between the respectable, quiet, and order the previous originally between the respectable, quiet, and order the previous originally between the respectable, quiet, and the respectable or the respectable or the previous originally between the respectable, quiet, and the crown of the respectable or the respectable, quiet, and the crown of the respectable or the respectable, quiet, and the crown of the respectable or the res

[From Philadelphia Inquirer, July 9.]

The man who hesitates is lost.

[From Philadelphis Inquirer, July 9.]

Throughout yesterday, deep and intense excitement prevailed in almost every circle in Philadelphia. The events of the preceding night seemed to have appalled the whole community. "Dreadful—dreadful!" was the exclamation of every body. What are we coming to? was the question asked by thousands. When will these troubles cease? When will law and order be restored? What is the best course to be pursued? What is the latest intelligence from Southwark? Business was in a great measure suspended, meetings to co-operate with the authorities was held in various wards, suggestions were made, the Councils met at 11 o'clock and adopted the proceedings inserted elsewhere. Proclamations were issued by the authorities, troops from the surrounding counties poured into the city, expresses were dispatched to various pointain brief, all was excitement, apprehension and pain. Never, we trust in Heaven, may we again witness such scenes as have transpired within the last 48 hours. Earnestly we call upon the citizens, without distinction of party names, to come forward and sustain the authorities, to restore and maintain the public peace. Let us, by every means in ourpower sooth, calm, and allay, not only the excitement that prevails, but all cause for excitement. Let us prove ourselves the friends of law and of order, and bring back the security, the safety, the confidence, which have been scared from within our borders.

* * * * Alas! It is a mournful—a most mournful scene, for a community in this hitherto happy and free Republic, amid the Christianity and civilization of the nineteenth century.

[From Philadelphia Sun, July 9]

Never has this city suffered so deep, so calamin

[From Philadelphia Sun, July 9]

Never has this city suffered so deep, so calamitous and so wanton a visitation of evil, as within the last few days, especially by the military, on Sunday last. An evil brought upon us by no radical defect in our institutions, no deficiency of virtue, no excess of vice, no laxity of law, or licentiousness of morals—but simply owing to our generous treatment of foreigners. that generosity by importing their Repeal feuds and Catholic factions among us—and acting over again in this country the terrific seenes that have so often disgraced the shores of King-ridden Enrope. To trace the deep design of the plotters who have thus brought upon our heads the curses of O'Connellism and Catholic misrule in a civil war, is not a duty appropriate to the mement, when our heart is wrung by anguish for the sufferings of our bleeding, wounded and dying fellow citizens, toth leasy slaughtered by the military in the first instance, in the quiet exercise of a Constitutional right, and that slaughter continued, as a consequence of maintaining a principle of liberty more precious than life. We do not separate the riot of the last few days from the previous outbreak of May, as respects the rights involved. It is the same outrage on freedom that commenced at K-asington, varied only by the fact that the death scourge has come from the hands of the military, instead of the rifles of the Irish Catholics.—We have every thing to do with the principle that exploded this deadly feud and started anarchy from the altar, to riot in the horters of civil war by a military lorce. We gave yesterday an account of the manner in which St. Philip de Neri Church was converted into a garrison, for offensive or defensive war, it matters not which,—at a time when every American feeling was smarting so intensely under the afflictions of slaughter. It was tantalizing, aggravating and exasperating. We make no apology for violence, but all provocation at such times, ought to be avoided. He who provokes a quarrel, earns the consequences. If anonymous letters are to be the torches of incendiarism, there can be no end to anarchy. The best defence of a church, is its pacific character. The moment a Priest takes arms, he ceases to be a Priest. Here is the great error. If the character of a Church cannot defend it—nothing else can—not arms, not military. On this good, weeping through the streets of a virgin country, that outs here is

or a new trial is left under the consideration of the Court.

General Sessions.

Before Recorder Tallmadge, and Aldermen Emmans and Drake.

M. C. Patterson. Esq., District Attorney.

July 9.—Case of Allexander Hoag.—District Attorney Patterson presented an answer to the plea introduced yesterday, by counsel for defence, to delay this trial, on the ground that a legal return of proceedings, under the bill of exceptions before the Supreme Court, had not been made to this Court. The Court stated that they would give a decision on Wednesday morning

Allempting to Pick a Pocket—George Thompson was put upon trial on a charge of grand larceny, for attempting to pick the pockets of Erustus S. Monree, in Wall street, of a wallet containing a promissory note for \$1.516, valued at about 25 cents on the dollar. The complainant felt some one at his pockets, while standing opposite to a window case containing caricatures, and the accused was seen by Mr. S. J. Sylvester and officer Bowyer, in the act of taking hold of the pockets of complainant. The accused was most ably and ingeniously defended by Jas. M. Satriu, Jr. Esq.; but the evidence was irresistible, and the jury returned a verdience was irresistible, and the jury returned a verdience was irresistible, and the jury returned a verdience of Gorge Carter, was tried for burglary in the first degree. Of McDougal and Prince streets, on the 16th of June, and staling about \$60 worth of property. The burglarious demonstration was made fully manifest, and the black rogue was convicted. He was immediately sentenced to the State prison for ten years, that being the lowest term in the power of the Court. The accused was tried on another charge of burglary yeaterday, and convicted of petit larceny only. He was also arranged on this charge, but refused to plead gointy to grand larceny, which would have probably reduced his sentence to two years.

Trial for Maniaunther.—A colored boy, named John Edward Robinson, formerly in the employ of Abraham barker, was put upon his trial on a ch

which he was sitting, and then followed him into the street; the decease come into the refectory to return some dishes that he had taken out for a supper at his employers, No. 3 Park row.

Fathick Hernen, the bar tender at Windust's, stated that when he first saw the accused at the head of the atepshe was using threatening language to deceased; he foilowed after him with deceased, and on returning the fatal blow was given. On cross-examination by Mr. Price, he stated that he had knowledge of quarrelsome words having passed between accused and deceased, and went out of the refectory with deceased in pursuit of accused, who was calling "watch"—followed him to the door where he entered, and as he was going in made an attempt to kick him but thought his loot did not reach him, after wards tried to open the door by turning the knob, but found it fastened; they then turned back, and in an instantation, the stiffed that she was exposite on the evening in question, and saw accused come out of the door with the bar in his hands, and strike the blow right handed.

EDWARD WINDUST Stated that he was called by accused and found accused in a sculle, and saw deceased strike at the accused with his fist, but did not see him hit him, witness then told accused to leave the refectory, which he did, and deceased followed out after him; the accused had dropped a bunch of keys on the foor in the accused. Br. Hugh Calmers, was called to give his testimony relative to the appearance of the body of deceased, at the post moriem examination, which was delivered in a clear and concise manner, such as is rarely the case with medical men in a Court of Justice; his conclusions were that the blow was given with a blunt instrument on the left side of the head, and that the cause of death was produced by the blow from depression of the brain and Iracture.

Coroner Rawson was called on the same point.

The defence called Carmanner Santry, the mother of accused, who stated that when he came home on the night of the affray his shirt was torn and t

work in the morning at the house of witness, where he was arrested?

The case was argumentatively summed up by Robert H Mornes, Esq., for the prosecution. He contended that decessed must have been standing with his face to the accused, and perhaps in the act of attempting to force oper the door, when he was struck, as the blow was received on the left side of the head, which would have been impossible if it had been given with a right handed blow with the back of decessed to the accused. He therefore contended that the accused had acted in self defence, an should not be liable to a verdict of guilty under the evidence.

contended that the accused had acted in self defence, and should not be liable to a verlict of guilty under the ovidence.

WM. M. Prick Esq., rose to sum up for defence and saked the District Attorney on which degree of monslaughter he intended to urge the conviction of accused.

The District Attorney on which degree of monslaughter he intended to urge the conviction of accused.

The District Attorney refused to answer at first but complied by saying "in the second degree."

Mr Pares then proceeded with his argument, and in a foreible and most feeling manner advocated the acquittal of accused.

District Attorney followed in a short but powerful review of the testimony, which he contended was sufficient to ensure a conviction under either the second or third degrees of manslaughter.

The Court then adjourned until it o'clock this morning when the Recorder will charge the jury.

(C.) J. Tyler, Jr. and Mr. Hugh R. Pleasants did did not fight the duel which was appointed between them in North Carolina. It appears that the day and hour were appointed, and the Portsmouth Index says Mr. Tyler daily arrived on the ground with his second, and after waiting a considerable time for his adversary, was about preparing to retire, when a messenger arrived stating that Mr. Pleasants was at the house of Mrs. Dupre, about twelve miles off "rouring crazy with the mania a pota," and the as he had not been aware of the time agreed on by his second, but the same and the same and the cond, he, the said second, would meet Mr. Tyler if he would wait. Mr. Tyler, however, being satisfied that he had found the part of the contract, immediately returned to Washington.

A Duri.—A note from the editor of the Cinci nati Commercial Informs us that a bloodless duel was four opposite that city on the evening of the 3d inst. betwee Edward Kenna, a lawyer of Cincinnati, and a Mr. Jen son of Bank Jones, of Cincinnati, a lawyer of New I leans. Jones had previously given Kenna a caning.

tion of which will have to be allowed this year in the their daily rations, on account of the failure in the herring crop.

The crop of blackberries surpasses all precedent. The women who carry on this branch of commerce between Prince Georges and Alexandria, say "that they never seed the beat of blackberries in their born days—we can jist come with our empty tubs to less nor half a mile from the farry, and full 'em with the nicest; but then when sich things is pleny as they are now, they hardly pay for the picking, much less the toating to town, at two cents for a quart, heapin measure."

"How's huckleberries, madam?"

"Ist the same in regard of huckleberries. They's so plenty that the market is fairly in the glut—you may stand and stand, and set and set, a bilin in the sun at the market house, and then, as the devil's a disgrace to a tree country, you have to sell 'em at two cents a quart, and take it out in groceries at that."

"Well, madam, perhaps you will be able to make something from chinquapins. Good crop of chinquapins this year."

"Don'ttalk, young man, so insulting to a Prince Georgy woman, ef you please. Fairfax is the chinkerpins to git coffee for breakfast. My gals should never do that."

"Have you any daughters at home, madam?"

"Well, I reckon, about three of the best and industriusest gals a going. None of yer yaller janders gals nuther, like the Fairfax beauties—but can't you come down, we enly live about six mile out, in that ere little...."

dustriusest gals a going. None of yer yaller janders gals nuther, like the Fairfax beauties—but can't you come down, we only live about six mile out, in that ere little——"

"No, madam, there's a small coin, with which you will please treat the gals and drink the stranger's health when you get home."

"Thank you, sir; my camfire bottle's jist out, and we have to take it of morning's on account of the chills and fevers jist a coming on."

What has been turned in the Executive cauldron since our excursion into Maryland, we have scarcely been able to learn.

You may have heard of Mr. John Lloyd, appointed by President Tyler as Surveyor of the port of Baltimore. Though a respectable man, this same Mr. Lloyd has only of late distinguished himself in high life by joining the "corporal's guard" of Captain Tyler, and from the consequent important of this transcendentally republican administration. We know John Tyler, and we know John Lloyd, and they are both "d-d clever fellers in their way," as Felix G. M'Connell would say. John Lloyd knows how to inspect a negro put up at public vendue, as well as the three tailed bashaw of Cairo; and John Tyler only wants the word of a man, that he is the advocate of "justice to John Tyler," to give him an office. Hurrah for John Tyler,—hurrah for John Lloyd—hurrah for John Jones!

Dr. Forrest, of Baltimore, has been appointed as the U. S. Marshal of that District. The doctor has been lavely a most ardent advocate of "justice to John Tyler," and we knew all the time that the doctor was good for two or three thousand a year, as long as it lasted.

doctor was good for two or three thousand a year, as long as it lasted.

Mr. Coleman, of New York, is determined to reestablish the highest reputation of Gadsby's Hotel. The old brangers for the control of the coleman of the colema under the auctioneer's hammer; the hotel closed is the meantime. Extensive repairs and improvements in the building are to be made, externally and internally—among them a grand central entrance from the avenue, instead of the three or

PS -An extra locomotive from Baltimore has P.S.—An extra locomotive from Baltimore has arrived, bringing a special messenger from Philadelphia, asking, in the name of the corporate authorities, the authority of the commander-in chief of the U.S. Army and Navy, to bring out the U.S. forces at Philadelphia, in the suppression of the mob. The President, as in the Rhode Island case, will doubtless give the required orders in the premises. He is still with his "adorable consor," rejuvenating at the White House. Leaves to morrow, as we are informed, to try the effects of sea water, old peach brundy and cysters, at the Riprapa, in keeping up a high head of steam for the contingent requisitions of his new position.

Gircuit Court.

Before Judge Kent.

July 9.—Maxwell vs. Mead et al.—The jury in this case
—reported in yesterday's Herald—did not agree, and were
discharged.

Edward I Thomas vs. Alfred G. Peckham.—An action of
assumpsit on a promissory note, dated March, 1843, for
\$576.50; note mane pay-ble to order of W. J. Tenney.
The defence put in was that the note was liquidated.—
Verdict for defendant.

Common Pleas.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.

July 9.—Archibald Dunn vs. James Fouler.—An action to recover the value of three trunks, property detained by the owner of "Waiton House," Fears sireet on a claim for board. The Court charged that if the jury believed the evidence that the board money was not paid, they were bound to find for the defendant, and vice versa. The jury will render a scaled vereight this forencen.

George M. Chapman vs. Harry Wither.—False Imprisonment—This was an action for take imprisonment and manicious prosecution. Defendant caused the phintiff to be indicted on the 33d. November, 1842, on a charge of abstracting certain papers, notes and documents, "n which he was tried at the Court House of Batavia on the 13th of June, 1843, and acquited. The papers had reference to the sale of a farm, and also an agency there for the property belonging to a Miss Chapman. Wither was appointed agent, and attributed the scaling of the papers to the plaintiff. A long correspondence in regard to the case, each and in the papers and documents alleged to have been stolen, were embodied in the declaration. The case stands adjourned over.

Court Calendar This Day.

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